the national men of the party who saved the Union. Examine its files. Day after day its columns were loaded with abuse of men of unioning up and calling New York "blessed." impeachable political integrity—its type pros-tituted to the vile purposes of slander—and its sheets blackened with the foulest calumny. Why it seemed as if its editors had taken out Why it seemed as if its editors had taken out a license to run a political muck, stabbing on the right and left whom they chose. One day they would be patter Dickinson, and the next laud John, the prince of traitors. In one issue they made all the leaders of the national party originally freesoilers; and in the next they pour the precious ointment of praise on the head of John Van Buren, because natural strangulation did not ensue when calling for three cheers for General Cass. But what availed all their they are the separate of Washington, "the father of his country"—from the narrow house that holds the remains of Andrew Jackson, the iron man of American history—from the grave of Clay, abuse, though uttered with the "approbation" of him who held the thunderbolt and let it fall on the unoffending head of Greene C. Bronson? Did it intimidate the national democracy? Did they quail before a "fallen power?" Nay, more—were they moved when the attempt was made to turn the press of Pennsylvania against them, and the answer was given, it is impossi-ble—Pennsylvania is national to the core? No! All was of no avail before the awakened power of truth and justice—their base attacks and in-famous slanders were as flax before the flames. The day of battle came and the national de-mocracy triumphed in defiance of the *Union*.

Thrice is he arm'd who hath his quarrel just, And he but naked, though locked up in steel, se conscience with injustice is corrupted

-(Applause.) This contest teaches another lesson—that when an administration prostitutes its power to secure the success of a faction, and that faction is made up of traitors to the democratic party-it must fail, and fail inglo-riously. In the inaugural of General Pierce appears the following striking passage: "Ex-perience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the general government." Yet with this on record, we have the lamentable picture of the administration interfering in the dearest of State rights—the elective franchise—casting all its influence in favor of the traitors who struck down Lewis Cass in '48. They forget their high position at Washington, and meddle in the local politics of New York; and in so doing Guthrie and Marcy have violated the inaugural of the President, and are entitled to their dismissal. (Tredent, and are entitied to their dismissai. (Tre-mendous applause.) The administration hav-ing expressed its approval of John Van Buren & Co., what do we next see? Blush, Ameri-cans, to hear it! The government patronage is hawked about the streets, and sold to the highest bidder!-to the man who can secure the most votes for the freesoilers. Nay, more we behold John Van Buren, the modern Cataline, who has been scourged again'and again by James T. Brady, your modern Cicero, uniting with his motley crew in the desecration of old Tammany Hall. At their meeting prior to the election they displayed a banner bearing these words: "The Union and the democracy, must and shall be preserved." One would suppose, after their treason to the Union in '48, they would hide their diminished heads; but not so "with the little foxes that destroy the vines." With the little foxes that destroy the vines." With an impudence that knows no parallel, they displayed that banner in solemn mockery of their past course. Verily, the lights in the hall did pale, and emit only a sickly glare. "The Union and democracy must and shall be preserved." Talk to me of the Union and freegoigns! With saggingings the Union and freesoilers! With sacrilegious indifference they would cleave it down and tear it limb from limb. Talk to me of democracy and John Van Buren! Like the "base Judean, he threw away a pearl richer than all his tribe." Talk to me of the Constithan all his tribe." Talk to me of the Consti-tution and traitors! They would "freight the bubble with the diamond, and launch it forth upon the boiling waters of the cataract." There is no Union between the Constitution and free-soilers; there is no union between democracy and John Van Buren; there is no union be-You had a duty to perform, and you performed it nobly; you routed the *Union*—the general and State administrations, and the freesoilers, stood—it stands with General Pierce upon the platforms of '48 and '52 and the doctrines as contained in his inaugural; and we ask him to We have faith in him-we believe he was elected on national grounds, and national grounds only, and we call on him to fulfil the pledges that election imposed. I had the honor of speaking over thirty times for General Pierce in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. I had the pleasure of hearing five times as many other speeches, and the burden of all was General Pierce's nationality in opposition to freesoil traitors. It was Mirabeau, I believe, who said, "first be just, and then generous." Brutus was just, though able to be generous; he gave his sons to the lictors. We ask of the present administration justice before generosity. We believe "that involuntary servitude, as it exists believe "that involuntary servitude, as it exists in the different States of this confederacy, is popular will. (Applause.) recognized by the Constitution," and we want nothing in common with the Cochranes and the Fowlers, who defame the Constitution. We "hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the 'compromise measures,' are strictly consti-tutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect;" but we will not herd with men who opposed them, and appealed to laws higher than the Constitution. And believing this, we ask General Pierce, standing, as he does, almost within view of the green slopes of Monti cello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the memories of the past gathering around him like so many eloquent oices of exhortation from heaven, why, oh, why can you take to your bosom and confidence the reckless patricide, who, without a tremor, could lift the dagger and plunge it

into the heart of his country? (Tremendous applause.) applause.) A victory such as you have achieved is not without its fruits. It gives to the people of the country a guarantee of future security against the machinations of the enemies of the Constitution, while to the Old World it gives assurance that the faith pledged by our fathers will be carried out by their children. Had you, in this contest, gone down before the "power of evil," the results would have been indeed disevil," the results would have been indeed dis-astrous. From such a picture I seek not to lift the veil. You have each and all done your duty nobly—each vied with the other in the battle—each eager to be placed where the par-ty most needed a soldier. You were threatened with speedy annihilation. It was boasted that the administration had entombed the national spirit of New York-that it had rolled a stone against the door of the sepulchre—that it had set its seal thereon, and placed round and about it its centurions; but, thank God, there came a power that struck the guard to the seal was broken, the stone rolled away, and the national spirit of New York came forth and took its place above the reach of a cabinet despotism. Talk to me about curbing the national spirit of New York or any other State! Why, they might as well "throw chains around the chainless winds," or bind with a rope of sand some proud navy, as it is tossed on the mountain billows of a raging sea. The national spirit of the country is not to be imprisoned by a general administration, or by freesoil traitors—and the men who attempt it imprisoned by a general administration, or by freesoil traitors—and the men who attempt it will be brought to the bar of public opinion, though they may be as great as Julius Caesar, or stride the earth like a Colossus. (Laughter and cheers.) The States of this confederacy

Day after day its buse of men of ungrity—its type prosof slander—and its Day after day its buse of men of ungrity—its type prosof slander—and its day its buse of the country the people are rising up and calling New York "blessed." "Wait, not long, it cometh like the night, and quickly;" and the hardy sons of the north, our brethren of the east, the chivalrous men of the south, and the sturdy pioneers of the west, will bid our national ship "Sail on!" "Wait, not long, it cometh like the night, and quickly;" and from the modern Eldorado—from the golden sands of California, that is opening up to us the wealth of worlds will cover the interest of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the worlds will cover the sail of the sa of American history-from the grave of Clay, the father of the compromises, and from the tomb of Webster, the defender of the Constitution—all national men in their day—will come the cheering words, "Sail on!"

"Sail on! oh ship of State-"Sail on! oh ship of State— Sail on! oh Union, strong and great! Humanity, with all its fears, With all its hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate. We know what master laid thy keel, What workman wrought thy ribs of steel-Who made each mast, and sail, and rope, What anvils rung, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the anchors of thy hope. Fear not each sudden sound and shock, Tis of the wave, and not the rock— Tis of the wave, and not the rock—
"Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale.
In spite of rock and tempest roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on! nor fear to breast the sea;
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee—
Are all with thee."

Long continued and enthusiastic applaus Long continued and enthusiastic applause.
At the conclusion of Mr. Carrigan's speech there were loud cries for "Walbridge! Walbridge!"
General WALBRIDGE stepped forward and said there were many other eminent gentlemen present who were expected to address the meeting, and he would therefore give place to Senator Foster. The General, however, was not permitted to retire, and the cries for Walbridge were redoubled, and mingled with hearty cheers. He said: and mingled with hearty cheers. He said :-

FELLOW CITIZENS: As I stand here to-night before this vast assemblage of the citizens of the city of New York I trust I shall not forget the city of New York I trust I shall not forget that, owing to the generosity and kindness of many that I see before me, I have the distin-guished honor, together with most able and ac-complished colleagues, to in part represent them in the Congress of the United States. Nor shall I forget that when treason and dis-union stalked abroad, threatening the liberties of the people and struggling for the supremacy of the government, from this great commercial metropolis alone a petition of forty thousand names went up to the representatives at the federal capital, demanding the speedy adjust-ment of all the questions of difference between the different sections of the Union. Nor that, in the very midst of that beloved constituency, whose honor is dearer to me than life, was first congregated that mighty gathering of the na-tional democracy which first aroused the coun-try to impending disaster, and triumphantly, bore the present chief magistrate into the presidency upon the surging wave of those national and Union principles which rolled with such resistless tide over twenty seven States of the American Union-(cheers)-a constituency identified by their trade and commerce with every section of the country, and in whose midst is located that free and independent press which contibuted so largely to our success in the struggle of 1852. Here there were loud cries of "the Herald,"

the Herald." Gen. WALBRIDGE.—Yes, the Herald. Three cheers for the Herald.

This call was responded to with a hearty good Gen. W .- To a just and true man there are

no obligations more sacred and imposing than those which result from the delegation of pois no Union between the Constitution and freesoilers; there is no union between democracy
and John Van Buren; there is no union between national men and traitors. (Great cheering.) In spite, then, of the fulminations of the
cabinet letter-writers—with the influence of the
general and State administrations against you—
you were nothing daunted. Promises could not
solve those which result from the delegation of political power in a representative capacity. It
is the highest exhibition of confidence in civilized States. Nor is any man qualified to become the repository of the public regard who
is not willing to act promptly and decisively
in great cases of public exigency, disregarding
all sordid and personal considerations in the
new of the confidence in civilized States. Nor is any man qualified to become the repository of the public regard who
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new of the public regard who
is not willing to act promptly and decisively
in great cases of public exigency, disregarding
all sordid and personal considerations in the allure you, or place make you forget your faith. | proper discharge of official duty. (Applause.) to court the responsibilities of this hour, rather than by silence or implication not give utterand State administrations, and the freesoficts, thorse, foot, and dragoons." A victory against such odds has no parallel in the history of civilization. (Applause.) Having achieved this great moral victory, where does the national party stand? It stands where it has always ricard per populations at this juncture of our national affairs. (Applause.) Let us all remember in advance, that political liberty is the dominant sentiment of the age, and to the American people has been confided the high responsibility of guiding that sentiment as it convulses the age of human passion abroad. Let us the ocean of human passion abroad. Let us also remember that in the honor, and in the cast aside traitors that are surrounding him.

We have faith in him—we believe he was shall mark its overthrow, we must all participate. A little more than a year ago the American people were called upon to discharge the highest duty that can devolve upon the citizen -the election of their chief magistrate. It was not strange that such a decision, involving the highest consequences and affecting the country for good or for evil, should have convulsed society to its firmest centre. From in-dividuals eminent for their virtues and their position, the selection was to be made; but those individuals were to be chosen from their known identification with certain political prin-

A distinguished soldier, who had borne th military glory of his c untry to the highest summit of martial renown, was opposed by a no less eminent fellow-citizen, the present distinguished chief magistrate of the United States. That contest was marked by one of the most triumphant victories ever recorded in political annals in favor of General Franklin Pierce. His long and thorough identification with th great principles of the democratic party—his strict construction of the Constitution—the man-ner in which he had always guarded the rights of the States; his acknowledged patriotism, above all, that noblest of human virtues, his tried fidelity, and the lofty and devoted course that marked his deportment from the nomithat marked his deportment from the nomi-nation to the election, were guarantees for the future, and his triumph was hailed with acclamations of praise, and diffused life and joy, and gladness throughout the boundaries of the republic. (Applause.) On the 2d of De-cember, A. D. 1852, Franklin Pierce, the candidate of the national democracy, stood before the world the happiest and most exalted of men, invested by a great and most exatted of men, invested by a great and magnanimous people with their confidence and power. Nor had he reached that commanding eminence by any unworthy arts. He had through life pre-ferred the quiet of his domestic fireside, and should from public hours and only suffered shrunk from public honors, and only suffered his name to be employed when it could heal our dissensions, and unite the democracy against the common foe. But solemn and mysterious are the ways of Providence. It was not designed by Heaven that one man should con-

centrate in his own person so much of happiness and power. A nation's cherished hopes rested upor Franklin Pierce—his hopes were centered in his son. While the distant hills were reverberating with notes of gladness at the democratic triumph and his success, the bells of Concord were solemnly tolling the domestic bereavement that rested upon his home. His heart was broken, and his boy was dead. Melheart was broken, and his boy was dead. Metarcholy, indeed, must have been the emotions under which the President proceeded to Washington, to meet the people's representatives and fill the exalted office which he had never sought. No sooner had his administration been formed, than that eminent citizen, who had won on the floor of the Senate the proud distinction of the American Cato—the Vice

the chief magistracy. Thus afflicted, bereft of his son, deprived of the counsel of the wise and patriotic Vice President, the chief magistrate centered his affections and extended his confidence to a distinguished senator from his native State. But he, too, has been summoned by tive State. But he, too, has been summoned by that messenger that sooner or later consigns and quickly; om the gold-ning up to us he inspiring g, it cometh and from the defrom the defrom the constant of the President, not to express the constant of the President, not to express the constant of the President, not to express the constant of the president of the property of the prop fident belief he will so administer the govern-ment as to meet the wishes of that national democracy who bore him so triumphantly into power. As one of your representatives, I shall not forget that when the framers of the Constitution came to organize our present govern-ment, adapted to the new condition of things that resulted from the exercise of so much that resulted from the exercise of so much greater freedom by the people, than under the early republics, they distributed the powers of the new organization into different departments, each having its appropriate duties, and the stability of the whole depending upon the manner in which each performed its constitutional functions. That the legislative department has its high and solemn duties to reform a less than the legislative department has its high and solemn duties to perform, not less than the executive, and that, as one of your than the executive, and that, as one of your representatives, intrusted by your confidence, I shall stand ready to resist any encroachments by the general government on the rights of the State, or the rights of the people.

The experience of all the republics that have preceded us, in early times, demonstrates that political power always gradually tends to the central government; and to so construct our new system, on a written constitution and the

new system, on a written constitution and the representative principle, as to preserve inviolate the rights of the States, and secure the independent action of the federal government was the great object to which the framers of the Constitution directed their energies and attention with such unbounded success. Three quarters of a such unbounded success. Three quarters of a century has transpired since this achievement, and with all our improvements in almost every department of life, it is questionable if any suggestions can now be made that would facilitate the working of our federative system, unless making more of our federal officers elective. (Great cheering.) If the equilibrium between the federal and State governments shall once be destroyed, all the evils anticipated by that illustrious statesman. Patrick Henry, must enbe destroyed, all the evils anticipated by that illustrious statesman, Patrick Henry, must ensue, and our federative system settle down into a consolidated despotism, destructive to the rights and liberties of the people. (Applause.) The doctrine of State rights is a vital principle of the democratic party—the right of every State to carry out its own will in its State electricipate for the democratic party—the right of every state to carry out its own will in its State electricipate for the state of the carry out its own will be stated to the state of the state of the stated of the tions, free from all interference of the central power. I shall not hesitate to resist this encroachment upon our own prerogatives—let it come from whatever quarter it may. Indeed, I believe the time has arrived when a cardinal change should occur in the manner of filling the great body of offices attached to the federal government. There is no reason why our post-masters and the collectors of the revenue should not be elected directly by the people. When-ever the elective franchise has been extended even to the filling of judicial offices, the results have been most successful, and vindicated the capacity and character of the American people for self-government. (Applause.) But, gentle men, I must draw these remarks to a close. It is the last opportunity that we shall probably have of exchanging congratulations, or of tak-ing counsel of one another, till we, as the reping counsel of one another, till we, as the representatives of the people, return to give an account of our stewardship. Believing it will meet your approval, I shall stand on the floor of the national representation as we stood in 1848, that dark and gloomy period of our party organization, when every patriot trembled for the fate of the Union, when despots exulted in the hope of its speedy dismemberment—on the broad platform of the federal Constitution and all its compromises; believing that that Constitution will be sufficient for the future as it has been in the mat. for the perpetuity and prosperity of the past, for the perpetuity and prosperity of our glorious Union, and determined, so far as any agency of mine is concerned, to resist any attempt to force upon the country another sectional issue, as dangerous to the preservation of the Union, and the harmony and prosperity of The General concluded amidst loud applause

Mr. Henry Foster, of Oneida county, was hen introduced to the audience. He said: For the last four years, fellow democrats, I have had little to do with party politics. Th day that I saw the union between the freesoilers and a portion of the democratic party, I knew that the consequences to that party were the sacrifice of General Cass, by men almost as treacherous as those who defeated him in 1848. I do not mean to recur to the events of those times, except to enable us to see for a moment where all that difficulty originated. Never has there been a time when the democrats of New York, and the national democrats of the Union, had so much cause for congratulation and rejoicing as they now have. The speaker referred to the events of the revolution Tho great early struggles made the tyrants of Great Britain tremble in their shoes, and the rising of the great democracy was to produce a similar effect. By whose means was General Pierce elected President? It was by the exertions of the national democrats of this country. (Applause.) They had to give Cass up by the two-third rule, and they chose Pierce because, for all they knew, he was a friend of the Union, and knew no north, no south, no east, no west -nothing but the Constitution. They did not doubt the purity of his motives, and did not falter in their support of him. They have seen that he has committed a great and fatal mistake in the choice of his advisers-Caleb Cushing. a man all of whose antecedents have been wrong. (Applause.) When the national de-mocrats, I say, saw this Caleb Cushing, mixed up with all the freesoil factions of Massachusetts, and Jefferson Davis, a disunionist from the south—men who banded together with the freesoilers in Congress, and voted alongside of them, both voting for the purpose of disturbing the Union—when they saw associated with Pierce, as premier, William L. Marcy—it re-quired great faith to believe in the sincerity of the President; but we did believe in him—

(Great applause)—and we still went on with-out faltering at all.

But when we saw those who are in office under the government of the United States go ing to the Syracuse convention, and standing cheek by jowl with the freesoilers of this State, well had we reason to doubt how the adminis-tration would range itself when the hour of trial came. But our doubts were soon dissipated came. But our doubts were soon dissipated. The anathema was put forth against the democratic party—against all who dared to act fearlessly and independently; and the sword descended upon the head of one of the brightest ornaments of which New York can boast. He had been no supplicant to the President for office—he had stood like an honorable man in his own precision. position. He took that which was tendered to him because of his own high character and standing; and without any disparagement to the President himself, let me say that unless I am much mistaken in my knowledge of both these men, when their characters shall be both summed up and written, the personal frie Greene C. Bronson will have no reason to hide their heads in shame. I am not prepared now to say that Franklin Pierce means to be recreant to any of his former avowed princip that he does not intend to stand by the C

the popular suffrage to exercise the functions of and Marcy forget that they are but our temporary agents—servants they are not—masters they are not—and they need not fancy that they ever will be. I despise the one as much as I detest the other. (Great applause.) We are responsible to the laws and they are responsible to us. They are our agents, and when they faithfully perform their duties, their work should be finished. We had better go back again to British tyranny than hold the name of masters

British tyranny than hold the name of masters without the power.

There were vociferous cries for "Brady!" "Brady!" at the conclusion of Mr. Foster's address, when the chairman came forward and said that Mr. Brady was not present. The announcement seemed to disappoint the audience considerably, and several individuals of dull comprehension continued to repeat the call. When order was sufficiently restored, a vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Westervelt for the dignified and able manner with which he had filled the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

FIVE GRAND LOTTERIES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER R. FRANCE & CO.,
Sole Managers and Contractors of the Maryland State Lotterles.

Managers' Office, No. 4 North Calvert st., next door to Barnum's City Hotel,
Baltimore, Md

PERSONS at a distance, addressing the Managers, can confidently rely on having their orders for tickets in the Maryland Lotteries

agers, can confidently rely on having their orders for tickets in the Maryland Lotteries promptly filled.

Bank notes on any solvent bank in the United States received at par for tickets.

Bonds, to a heavy amount, are deposited with the State to secure the payment of prizes. Drawings conducted in public, under the superintendence of the State Lottery Commissioner.

We would call your attention to the following splendid Lotteries, to be drawn under our management, during the month of December. Any orders you may favor us with will receive prompt attention, and be considered strictly confidential. The Managers' Office, with all the tickets ordered, and the printed official drawing certified to by the State Lottery Commissioner, will be sent same day, after the drawing of the lottery is over. All prizes sold at the Managers' Office are cashed immediately after the drawing.

These Lotteries will be drawn each Saturday of the month, and we would suggest to correspondents the propriety of sending their favors in the early part of the week. Should an order be received too late for the Lottery of one week the amount enclosed will either be invested in that of the succeeding week, or returned to the correspondents, according to their wish.

dents, according to their wish.

TWELVE DOLLAR LOTTERY. Capital \$40,000. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS 1. To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1853. SCHEME.

78 Numbers	-13 Ballots.
1 prize of \$40,000	65 prizes of10
2 prizes of20,000	65 8
3 10,000	656
201,500	65
20	130
20	4,6802
20300	27,0401
200270	BURNESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
Certificate of 26 whole t	ckets\$170 0
do 26 half	do 85 0
do 26 quarter	do 42 5
do 26 eighth	do 21 2
Single tickets \$12; H	alves \$6; Quarters \$3.

TEN DOLLAR LOTTERY. Capital \$30,000. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS 2.

imore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1852 SCHEME. 75 Numbers-13 Ballots prize of .. \$30,000 | 203 prizes of.....200 1......20,000 1......10,000 1......5,000 1......3,655 25 prizes of ...1,000

25 half do ... 65 00 25 quarter do ... 32 50 25 eighth do ... 16 25

Single tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50. FIFTEEN DOLLAR LOTTERY. Capital \$55.360

40 prizes of \$5,000 each. \$897,696 to be distributed. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,

CLASS A. drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1853. SPLENDID SCHEME. 179 do . 600 4,026 do 66 do . 150 25,740 do 66 do . 100 Certificate of 26 whole tickets\$230 00 26 half do ... 115 00 26 quarter do ... 57 50 26 eighth do ... 28 75

Single tiokets \$15; Halves \$7 50; Quarters \$3 75. ANOTHER TEN DOLLAR LOTTERY. Capital \$40,000. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS 3.

SCHEME. 78 Numbers-18 Ballots prize of . \$40,000 800 prizes of 200 1......15,000 1......7,500, 1......5,756 1......5,756 4 prizes of...4,000 4.....2,500 60.....40 8,840..... 15

be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 24, 1853.

Single tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50. THE MAMMOTH OF THE MONTH.

Capital \$60,000. \$31,535 prizes, amounting to \$1,080,400. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

For the Benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries

of Maryland. CLASS B. To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 31, 185; SCHEME.

SCHEME.

14 drawn ballots in each package of 25 tickets.

1 prize of ...\$60,000 | 250 prizes of300

1 do ...40,000 | 61 do ... 200

1 do ... 20,000 | 61 do ... 100

1 do ... 8,270 | 122 do ... 75

10 prizes of ...\$5,000 | 5,307 do ... 40

50 prizes of ... 1,000 | 25,620 do ... 20 50 prizes of. 1,000 | 25,620 do .. 500 Certificate of 25 whole tickets......\$250 00 25 eighth do...... 31 25 Single tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters, \$5; Eighths \$2 50.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Prize Tickets must be returned before they can be renewed or cashed.

All orders from a distance for Tickets in the above Splendid Schemes will be promptly and faithfully filled, and official drawings sent to all who order Tickets. Address,

who order Tickets. Address, R. FRANCE & CO., Managers, Nov. 27—d&tw Baltimore, Md. JULES BONNET,

EWSPAPER ADVERTISING OFFICE, NO. 80, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

A DVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FOR A DVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FOR All journals throughout the United States. Canadas and Europe, and arrangements made at the lowest rates. All papers kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information given.

DNAMELLED PARLOR AND CHAMber Grates; circular, square, and oval patterns, f the latest styles and of the highest finish.

The above are just received and for sale by R. HASKINS,
Pa. avenue, south side, bet. 9th and 10th sts.

Oct 19, 1m. (m)

Local and Personal.

A Sad Case .- While we were at the central watch-house yesterday morning, a gentleman came in and requested Capt. Birch to send an officer after a certain person, whom he named, with a view of conveying him to the work-house as a agrant!

The individual in question was formerly one o ur merchants, and was much respected by the ommunity: but an excessive love of strong drink as brought him to his present degraded condiion. A kind and inoffensive man, only injuring mself by his conduct, his situation is indeed de lorable. Every heart must be sensibly affected such exhibitions, and sorrow over the many noble specimens of humanity, whose social dispotions form no defence against the encroachment of the insidious foe.

Delegate from Nebraska.-We had the plea sure of an introduction, recently, to Mr. Johnson, the gentleman sent hither to represent the inter ests of that territory; which, however, has not, as yet, a legally organized, but merely a provisional government. From the character of the delegate, private and public, we presume that he will satis factorily attend to the interests with which he is entrusted by his constituency; provided, of course, that Congress shall establish the proposed territo rial government, and admit him to a seat in the House of Representatives.

Risley's Variete.-This establishment has hus far, been handsomely patronized by the pub ic, and the performances have been such as to afford satisfaction to the lovers of the style of acting there produced.

Mrs. Howard, the popular commedienne and ocalist, has been engaged for another week. As if determined to deserve success in affording permanent place of amusement, the enterprising roprietor designs opening the apartments above the saloon as a MUSEUM, and a depository for all novel and interesting subjects.

Refusal to Open Sixth Street .- The Mayorof Washington, last night, sent to the two boards of the city councils a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in which he says that the President of the United States has duly examined and considered the application made by the corporation of Washington for the opening of Sixth street, from the Washington city canal to B street outh; and finding that the question was decided by his predecessor, and believing the decision to e in accordance with the law on the subject, de clines to overrule it, as requested.

A Neat Style of Street Advertising has been introduced by Mr. Risley. Not only are his large showbills posted on a board with "Risley's Va riete" painted at the head, in prominent letters, but handbills of the play, in gilt frames, are hung up in conspicuous places in the public streets. Heretofore, the custom has been to carelessly slap" the bills against any surface large enough or the purpose.

Assault.-On Saturday night, while John H. Hall and John Knott were in Rabbitt and Powers' refectory, they got into a dispute, when the tormer, seizing a pepper bottle, struck the latter over the eye with it, laying open the flesh, which fell over the lid. The offender was, on Sunday, comnitted to prison, in default of bail.

The National Theatre was opened for the season last night, under the auspices of Mr. E. A. Marshall, the popular lessee and manager. The far-famed and wonderful Ravel Family performed with their usual acceptance and to the delight of a large concourse of spectators. Besides their attractions, the dramatic company appeared in the comedy of the "Eton Boy."

Promotion.-After we left Major Field's hotelopening on Saturday night, he was unanimously tendance, to the rank of Colonel; a distinction to which he is justly entitled, if it is meant to embody, in one word, a warm heart, manly virtue, enterprise, a social disposition, and unsurpasse fitness for the vocation in which he is honorably engaged.

Horn & Landis will open their budget-fur and music-in Georgetown to-night, where they will continue for two or three nights. We will say to our Georgetown friends, that seldom have they ever heard a better band. Harvey Johnson, a veteran terpsichorean, lately of Kunkle's troupe will give them something original and unique in his line.

The Canal.-During the past week seventytwo boats have arrived at Georgetown, thirtyseven of them from Cumberland, bringing three thousand seven hundred tons of coal; the remainder from different points along the line, with flour, grain, wood, and other commodities.

hotel yesterday, and entertained his friends. He has located himself near the railroad station, on New Jersey avenue, over Tiber creek, and has a fine establishment.

The Dairymen engaged in business in Wash ington have resolved that, after the 1st of December to the 1st of May next, they will sell no milk for less than ten cents a quart.

In this city, on the 28th instant, JOHN J. C. BIBB aged 33 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mrs Burnley, on F street, at a quarter before 3, this day.

[Baltimore Sun and Louisville papers please copy.]

For Hats or Caps, call at HENDLEY'S, se cond door east of the United States Hotel, Penn sylvania avenue; where also may be be found a great variety of under-shirts, drawers, dress-shirts, gloves, hosiery, cravats, and other goods for gentlemen.
For gracefulness, durability, and cheapness
HENDLEY'S hats are not to be surpassed.

Gilman's Liquid Hair Dye is the only arti-

Gilman's Liquid Hair Dye is the only article now used in this city. Gentlemen who wear whiskers or mustachios of a gray or reddish hue, wishing to attend a ball or party, can appear in a suit of black, by devoting one additional minute at their toilet in using the very celebrated article which heads this notice. Prepared by Z. D. Gulman, Chemist, Washington city.—Phil. Ledger.

For sale by Z. D. Gilman, Chemist, Washington City.

\$500 WANTED for twelve months, for which 12 per cent. will be given; secured by mortgage on real estate worth \$3,000. Apply to GEO. T. MASSEY & CO., Apply to Nov 29-3t. Opposite Post Office

NOTICE. LL PERSONS having left their card

A LL PERSONS having left their card plates with us are respectfully informed that, upon closing our business, we deposited them with Mr. Wm. Phipps, engraver and plate printer, on 11th street, west side, 2d door above E street, and we take pleasure in recommending him to our old patrons, and the public generally for any work in that line.

Nov 29—1m2aw

CHARLES E. WEAVER, Attorney at Law and General Agent for the prosecution of claims against the government, Washington, Oct 19—lyd&cp WHALEY'S OMNIBUSES leave Alex-

General Intelligence.

Bound to do it.—We see by the Pennsylvania papers that Mr. Wise, the celebrated balloon operator, intends to petition Congress once more for the necessary funds to make a balloon trip from New York to Europe. Mr. Wise is a man of great practical experience. He is cool and self-possessed, and lays claim to all the necessary enthusiasm to "put the thing through." The idea that the Atlantic can be crossed, and that successfully, by balloons, has long been entertained. Wise says the distance between New York and Liverpool can be done in forty-eight hours. Mr. Wise has made nearly one hundred ascensions, and from experiments made during these ascensions, he has demonstrated that there is within two miles of the earth a current of air, constantly blowing from west to east, at a rate air, constantly blowing from west to east, at a rate of speed varying from forty to seventy miles an hour. With this speed, the distance between New York and Liverpool would be done in a little over forty hours! Mr. Wise does not suppose that balloons will ever play a very prominent part in commercial matters, although he thinks they would prove an invaluable auxiliary to our Post office department. The European mails, he thinks, could be as well carried above water as thinks, could be as well carried above water as through it—in a balloon as in a steamship. For less than one-half the money which Congress gives Mr. Collins, he agrees to put on a line of balloons between the United States and Europe, that will do the distance in one-fourth of the time consumed by the Baltic or Arabia. All Mr. Wise asks to test his experiment is \$10,000. With this amount loaned to him, he would immediately consumed by the Balloon whose housely would be equalamount to aned to him, he would immediately con-struct a balloon whose buoyancy would be equal to one hundred tons. Wise's plan is eminently practical. He does not intend to fight the winds with steam, as some of our visionaries do, but to take advantage of the currents of the wind. If he should start from New York with a south-west wind, he would confine himself, by means of If he should start from New York with a south-west wind, he would confine himself, by means of a drag-rope, to the surface of the ocean. Should the wind change, he would up with his drag, and seek a region where a fair wind is always blowing. Wise has the right idea of things, and if ever the ocean is crossed at the rate of seventy miles an hour, Wise will be the man to do it. There is one advantage about a balloon trip that will commend itself to everybody, there will be no sea sickness, nor any bad weather. Should a storm set in, all you have to do is to throw over a little ballast, and rise to the region of eternal sunshine.

you have to do is to throw over a little ballast, and rise to the region of eternal sunshine.

We hope the idea will be allowed to develop itself. All that Wise asks of the government, is an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, which is thirteen thousand dollars less than Congress fooled away on Page's electrical engine. Again we say, give Wise a chance. If mails can be sent from New York to Liverpool in forty hours, the sooner we go into the arrangement the better.

[Albany Knickerbocker.

Execution of Fogarty, at Erle, Pa.—On the 25th instant this wretched individual, who has been twice respited by executive elemency, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the

suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the Erie jail-yard.

His conduct since the trial had been exceedingly variable, sometimes indicating guilt and contrition, at others reckless indifference and brutality. On Thursday evening he retired at about eleven o'clock, and slept well through the night. In the morning he partook of breakfast, with his brother, and, when the latter evinced some feeling, at parting, he begged him to cheer up, for, said he, "it will be all right; I shall very soon be taking three skips over my own coffin." At about said he, "it will be all right; I shall very soon be taking three skips over my own coffin?" At about nine o'clock, his sister and a female cousin were admitted to see him, and the scene was affecting in the extreme. After they had retired, and precisely at ten o'clock, the sheriff, in the absence of the district attorney, whose duty it is made by the law, read him the death warrant, and concluded by informing him that the day and hour fixed by the governor for his execution having arrived, he must prepare for that event. Fogarty showed little feeling during the reading of the document which sealed his fate, but thanked the sheriff for little feeling during the reading of the document which sealed his fate, but thanked the sheriff for his kind treatment of him during his confinement, and asserted his innocence of the crime for which

and asserted his innocence of the crime for which he was to suffer.

When the officers approached to clothe him in the white garments, the last that he was ever to assume, his spirits seemed to fail him, and he begged that the cap, at least, might be omitted for the present. He was, however, informed that it was necessary to comply with these details, and accordingly submitted to being clad in the entire suit, the halter being placed about his neck and coiled in the bosom of his shroud. He continued much affected for some minutes, constantly callmuch affected for some minutes, constantly call-ing upon God to aid, asserting his innocence, avowing himself "a good Catholic," and ejaculat-ing the names of his father and mother. He wept incessantly, at this stage of the proceedings, and expressed pity for his brother and other friends, who would suffer more than he.

who would suffer more than he.

Here the cap was drawn over his eyes, and the risoner exclaimed: "Wake me to-night—rememer me to all my friends." The signal was now given, and at presisely 12

o'clock Sheriff Candee, with a single well directed blow, severed the rope that held the drop, and the justice of the law was vindicated.

The rope permitted a fail of about six feet, which must have been sufficient to cause almost immediate death, though some convulsive action of the muscles and stertorous breathing continued several minutes. Drs. Hill, Baker, and Howell examined the body, and found the pulse accelerated to 100, diminished to 60, and again raised to 125, within ten minutes after the fall of the drop. It then fluttered a little, but finally ceased entirely at fifteen minutes past twelve. After hanging for twenty-five minutes, the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and delivered to the friends of the deceased.

the deceased.

Thus has been expiated one of the most fiend-Thus has been expisted one of the most nendish crimes ever committed in this region. Though the wretched culprit died protesting his innocence, the evidence against him was too clear to admit much doubt of his guilt. The effort to clear him was a strenuous one, and the court complimented his counsel highly on the strong defence set up for his client. He was then, at the solicitation of many who were interested in him respited by many who were interested in him, respited by Governor Seymour, whose kindness of heart would not suffer a doubt to rest upon the justice of the conviction, but the case was too clear and the law had its course. The murderer sleeps with

his victim.

Extradition Case.—A well dressed young men about 22 years of age, named Alexander Helborn, was brought before the United States court. New York, on Wednesday last, on a warrant granted by Commissioner Nelson, under the act of Congress passed to give legal effect to the Ashburton treaty. From the documents in the hands of the marshal, it appeared that the prisoner was demanded by the government of Great Britain, at the instance of the bank of Ireland, he standing charged with forging the endorsement of Charles Macintosh & Co. to a bill of exchange for £43 7s. 6d., dated July 2, 1853, drawn for the governor and company of the bank of Ireland, by James Jackson, eashier. This bill the prisoner got cashed in the city of London, and then set sail for this in the city of London, and then set sail for this country in the ship Dewitt Clinton, in company with a lady. On their arrival they took up their residence at the Gifard House, in Chambers street, where the officer found them, and notified them of the disagreable necessity he was under of disturbing their felicity. The prisoner was com-mitted for examination.

The California Mines Outdone.—Extraordinary Gold Stories.—In confirmation of this, La Libertad, a paper published in Trujillo, in the republic of Bohivia, says that every day increases the desire there to have the road opened from Bongara to the Amazon, owing to the extraordinary reports which have reached Santiago de Borja, where the road terminates, regarding the discovery of gold in the beds of the Amazon and its branches. The reports previously received here, of one man being able to take out twenty-five pounds daily, are confirmed, and it is added positively that these rich washings extend for forty leagues. Commandante Najar reported, some time since, that in a handful of sand more than half would prove gold. From Chachapoyas to the margin of the gold district is thirty-six leagues, and the journey can be made on foot in four days. Dr. Reyna, who is well acquainted with these regions, was forming a party to set out during the present month to explore the mines. The California Mines Outdone .- Extraorduring the present month to explore the mines

Remarkable Discovery in Russia.-M. Larsky, the engineer, lately deceased, who had also acquired a reputation as a poet and an archeologist, made a discovery of the greatest importance in White Russia—a discovery brought to light, when his papers were examined, after his decease. Being occupied in making a road in that province, he found it necessary to drain off the waters of a lake into another lake at a lower level, and in the course of the operation, he discovered in a forest, several feet below the surface of the soil, a road payed in the antique Roman or Mexican style, with traces of a stone bridge of a peculiar construction. In M. Larsky's opinion 2,000 or 3,000 years must have elapsed before the face of the country could have been transformed to such an extent as he observed, and if this supposition be well founded, this district must have been inhabited before the time of the Scythians by Larsky, the engineer, lately deceased, who had also WHALEY'S OMNIBUSES seave Alexandria at 4, 8½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Leaves washing Ton at 6 and 11 A. M., 5½ P. M. Office kept at the United States Hotel and Irving House, Pennsylvania avenue, and at James Entwille's Deng store, Alexandria.

Telegraphic.

New York, November 28.—The ship New World, from Liverpool, with 754 persons, arrived this norning. Seventy-five died of cholers on the passage. They were mostly Germans.

Reception of Mitchell. NEW YORK, November 28.—Large deputations from the various Irish societies have gone down the bay in the steamer Clifton to meet Mitchell, the Irish patriot, who is momentarily expected in the California steamer. The Clifton was tendered gratuitously by George Law.

Non-arrival of the Atlantic. There are no tidings of the steamer Atlantic, now over due, with three days' later European

The Weather and Closing of Navigation. Bangor, Ms., Nov. 28.—Navigation is closed at this point. Sixty-eight vessels, with full cargoes, and three steamers are enclosed in the ice within five miles of the city. The shipping agents have contracted to get the vessels out at one dollar per ton. It will take seven days.

Markets.

New York, Nov. 28.—Cotton is steady. Flour better—sales of 17,500 bbls. at \$6 \$7@7 06 for State, and \$7@\$7 06 for Ohio; sales of 7,000 bbls. southern at \$7 12@\$7 25. Wheat buoyant—sales of 100,000 bushels at 175@180 for Genesee, 167@170 for Ohio white, and 166 for southern. Corn is better—sales of 46,000 bushels at 82@33 for mixed, \$24@83 for white, and 83@\$4 for yellow.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Nov. 26.—The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, has arrived, with Havana dates to 22d inst. The steamship Falcon arrived at Havana on the 16th—sailed again on the 17th; but returned with her piston out of order. The steamship George Law, from New York for Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the 22d.

The weather was cool and pleasant. The Queen's birthday had been duly observed. The first stone of her statue was laid, and the first telegraph in Cuba inaugurated, messages being sent to Battalana, a distance of 40 miles on the south coast.

south coast.

The British war steamer Buzzard had arrived at Havana.

The market for sugars at Havana was dull, in

The market for sugars at Havana was dull, in consequence of the European news, but the stock was small. The cane lately planted had been injured by drought, but the old was doing well.

The stock of sugar at Havana was 100,000 boxes, and at Matanzas 10,000. Assorted 52 @ 7 @ 9; yellow 52 @ 7; brown 52 @ 52; Curacoa 42 @ 52; Muscovado 5 @ 52. The stock of coffee was very small. Rum scarce, and worth 45 per pipe. Tobacco very high, and shipments of cigars very few. Jerked beef in good request at 19 @ 192.

Arrest and Recovery of Stolen Money. New York, Nov. 27.—Chancey Johnson, a noted thief, was arrested yesterday, and \$33,000 of the \$37,000 lately stolen from the bank of the State of New York was found in his room. The two persons arrested at Toledo are supposed to be his accompless.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—A man named Charles Clock was arrested here to-day by the mayor's police, having in his possession upwards of \$30,000 of spurious notes. The plates were found with him. He has been committed for trial.

Steamboat Explosion.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—The propeller Independence left the head of Portage river on the evening of the 21st, with a heavy freight for Ontanagan and La Pointe, and a large number of passengers. When about a mile out the boiler burst, tearing the boat to atoms and killing George Session, the first engineer, one passenger, and two firemen. The second engineer and several of the passengers were badly scalded. The cargo is a total loss. The boat was owned by McKnight, of De-

Later from Mexico. New Orleans, Nov. 27.—The steamer Texas, from Vera Cruz, and Pampero, from Nicaragua. have arrived here. The latter connected with the steamer Cortez, which had on board \$1,600,000 in

Meeting of the South Carolina Legislature. COLUMBIA, Nov. 28.—The legislature of South Carolina assembled here to-day and proceeded to organize. There is a full attendance of members. It is expected that the governor's message will be handed in to-morrow. The session will not last over four weeks.

Amusements.

RISLEY'S VARIETE. MR. RISLEY respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington that he has now completed his arrangements for the family circle, and that the prices will hereafter be as fol-

RISLEY'S VARIETIES. Second night of the re-engagement of

MRS. CHARLES HOWARD. TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29. Will be performed, (last time.) THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

To conclude with the petite comedy of THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS. Paul, (the Pet,).......Mrs. C. HOWARD.

fadelaine Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD.

Prices of admission, orchestra chairs, 75 cents; lress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

A gentleman accompanied by two ladies adnitted for \$1 to the dress circle. Poors open at 1 past 6—curtain will rise at quarr past 7. Nov. 29-1t

> NATIONAL THEATRE. THE RAVEL FAMILY.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, The performances will commence with **EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE**

And a To be followed by the Ballet Pantomime of THE ELOPEMENT. After which the Pantomime of

JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT. To conclude with the farce of BETSY BAKER.

MPLLE YRCA MATTHIAS, Great Russian Danseuse, is engaged, and will shortly appear.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents: Reserved seats, 75 cents: Orchestra seats, 75 cents: Family Circle, 25 cents: Third Tier, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at a quarter to seven, to commence at seven-and-a-half o'clock.

CENERAL AGENCY.—CHARLES E. Law, continues his agency for the prosecution of claims against the government. He will attend to the procuring of pensions—revolutionary and invalid; bounty land warrants; extra pay; arrearinvalid; bounty land warrants; extra pay; arrearages of pay, as well as the adjustment of postmaster's and contractor's accounts at the Post Office Department; also all other matters requiring
an attorney at the seat of government. An experience of some years affords him good facilities for
a prompt attention to all business entrusted to his
care, and its satisfactory adjustment.

References given, if necessary, in any State of
the Union.

Nov. 6—dtf&cp.

TO PRINTERS .- Wanted, three "Improved Adams presses," capable of printing a sheet 24 by 38 inches; also, three large cylinder Hoe presses of the same size, with registering apparatus and cutting-knife. Address, (post paid.)

R. B. G., Jr., Nov 11-tfiff Washington city.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable, pleasantly-situated, and well-furnished house will be let on moderate terms for the winter, to a private

family only.

Address C. H. B. W., Washington Post Office.